



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

minded men have started the new era. They have shown their confidence in the work of the University and set an example to their fellow men. I would not detract in the least from the praise due to every one of these gentlemen, but I am sure the others whom I have named will pardon me if in conclusion I exclaim, Long live William Wyman and William Keyser!

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR
HONORARY DEGREES.*

To the Assembly:

From time immemorial, it has been the custom of universities at festive celebrations, to bestow upon men of learning, personal tokens of admiration and gratitude. In conformity with this usage, our university desires to place upon its honor list the names of scholars who have been engaged with us in the promotion of literature, science and education. In accordance with the request of the Academic Council and in their name, I have the honor and the privilege of presenting to the President of the Johns Hopkins University those whose names I shall now pronounce, asking their enrolment as members of this 'Societas magistrorum et discipulorum.'

To the President:

MR. PRESIDENT: In the name of the Academic Council, I ask that several scholars, who pursued advanced studies under our guidance, without proceeding to degrees, be now admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causâ*, and assured of our hearty welcome to this fraternity.

WILLIAM THOMAS COUNCILMAN,
BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN,
JOHN MARK GLENN,
CLAYTON COLMAN HALL,
THEODORE MARBURG,
WILLIAM L. MARBURY,

* On behalf of the University, by Dr. D. C. Gilman, President Emeritus, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University.

ROBERT LEE RANDOLPH,
LAWRASON RIGGS,
HENRY M. THOMAS,
JULIAN LE ROY WHITE.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have now the honor of presenting to you, one by one, a number of eminent men, recommended by a committee of the professors, and of asking you to admit them to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causâ*, in the Johns Hopkins University.

Three of these scholars were friends and counsellors of the Trustees before any member of this Faculty was chosen. They pointed out the dangers to be avoided, the charts to be followed, and during seven and twenty years they have been honored friends, by whose experience we have been guided, by whose example we have been inspired.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, President of Harvard University, oldest and most comprehensive of American institutions,—the Chief, whose wisdom, vigor, and devotion to education have brought him honors which we gladly acknowledge, which we cannot augment.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, teacher, writer, diplomatist, scholar, excellent in every calling, whose crowning distinction is his service in developing the University of Michigan, a signal example of the alliance between a vigorous state and a vigorous university.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, honored Ambassador of the United States in Germany, the organizer of Cornell University, whose diplomatic success increases the distinction he had won as an able professor, a learned historian, and a liberal promoter of science, literature and art.

With these early friends, I now present to you several men who have been associated with us in carrying on the work of this University:—

JOHN SHAW BILLINGS, able adviser of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital respecting its construction, an authority on the history of medicine, a promoter of public hygiene, a famous bibliographer and the wise administrator of public libraries in the City of New York.

GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL, who planned and directed the first laboratory of experimental psy-

chology in the United States, and who left a professorship among us to become first President of Clark University in Worcester,—a learned and inspiring philosopher, devoted to the education of teachers in schools of every grade from the lowest to the highest.

JAMES SCHOULER, successful lecturer and writer on law and history, a lover of truth, a diligent explorer of the historical archives of this country, author of a history of the United States, comprehensive and trustworthy.

JOHN WILLIAM MALLET, of the University of Virginia, one of that brilliant band of lecturers to whom we listened in the winter of 1876-77, an ornament of the University founded by Jefferson, where scholars of every birthplace are made to feel at home; where two of our earliest colleagues had been professors. He is a chemist of international renown, whose researches are an enduring contribution to the science that he professes.

CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT, Superintendent of the United States Geological Survey, a government bureau of the highest standing, that extends its investigations to every part of the land, securing for other States, as it does for Maryland, an accurate knowledge of the structure and resources of the earth. The chief of this survey is a geologist whose administrative duties have not prevented his personal devotion to scientific research in which he maintains acknowledged eminence.

SIMON NEWCOMB, professor of mathematics in the United States Navy, once professor here, who has carried forward the researches initiated by Copernicus. His astronomical memoirs, above the ken of ordinary minds, have caused his name to be enrolled in the learned academies of Europe among the great investigators of celestial laws.

I have now the honor to present to you two scholars from a neighboring commonwealth, the Dominion of Canada, the representative of the University of Toronto, and the representative of McGill University in Montreal, who came to rejoice with us in this our festival,—JAMES LOUDON and WILLIAM PETERSON. We welcome them in the brotherhood of scholarship which knows of no political bounds, appreciating what they have done to uphold the highest standards of education in two great universities, with which we are closely affiliated.

It is not easy to discriminate among our own alumni, so many of whom we honor and admire, but on this occasion I have been asked to present four candidates, all of whom are widely known as scholars.

JOSIAH ROYCE, a graduate of the University of California, one of the first to be called to a fellowship among us, and one of the first four Doctors of Philosophy in this University, Doctor Subtilis, now Professor in Harvard University, Gifford lecturer in two of the Scotch universities, historian, man of letters, and philosopher.

JOHN FRANKLIN JAMESON, of the University of Chicago, one of the most accurate and serviceable students of the Constitutional History of this country, an editor of historical papers, whose rare erudition is always placed at the command of others in a spirit of generous cooperation.

EDMUND B. WILSON, of Columbia University, a profound investigator and an acknowledged authority in biological science,—one of the men not seen by the outer world, who look deeply into the fundamental laws of organic life.

WOODROW WILSON, of Princeton University, writer and speaker of grace and force, whose vision is so broad that it includes both north and south, a master of the principles which underlie a free government, whom we would gladly enrol among us a Professor of Historical and Political Science.

I now present to you nine men, the number of the muses, each of whom, like others already presented to you, is a leader of higher education,—two from New England, two from the Central States, two from the far South, one from the Northwest, and two from the Pacific coast. These are all our collaborators,—sentinels on the watch towers, heralds of the dawn.

FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, under whose presidency 'old Nassau Hall,' the College of New Jersey, has become the University of Princeton, revered as a preacher of righteousness, admired as an Abelard in dialectics, beloved as an inspiring teacher of theology and philosophy.

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, interpreter of the Sacred Scriptures, a fearless leader, a skillful organizer, who has brought into the front rank the University of Chicago.

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, of the University of Tennessee, a man of science, and EDWARD A.

ALDERMAN, of Tulane University in New Orleans, a man of letters,—two leaders in the advancement of education in the South, advocates of schools and colleges of every grade, and their zealous promoters.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, whose enthusiasm, energy, and knowledge of the principles and methods of Education have given him distinction throughout the land and have led to his promotion to the presidency of Columbia University in the city of New York.

HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT, astronomer and geodest, who went from his home in Missouri to distant lands, now to observe an eclipse, now a transit, who has been the distinguished head of the United States Coast Survey, and is now the head of a vigorous foundation in Boston, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

I present to you the two representatives of learning and scholarship in 'the new world beyond the new world,' a Grecian and a student of Natural History, BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President of the University of California,—an idealist worthy to represent the aspirations of Berkeley, and DAVID STARK JORDAN, the naturalist, who has led in the organization of the Stanford University, chiefs of two harmonious institutions, one of which was founded by private bounty, the other by the munificence of a prosperous State.

As this roll began with Harvard it ends with Yale. I present to you finally one of the strongest and most brilliant of this strong and brilliant company,—ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, a writer and thinker of acknowledged authority on the principles of finance and administration, the honorable successor of Timothy Dwight as President of Yale University.

THE CHICAGO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Physiological Society held its fourteenth annual meeting at the University of Chicago, December 30 and 31, 1901. Notwithstanding the fact that the Society had hitherto met only in the East, there was a large attendance of members,

and great interest was shown in the proceedings. The following new members were elected, making the total membership ninety-seven: Harvey B. Cushing, A.M., M.D., Associate in Surgery, Johns Hopkins University; Joseph Erlanger, M.D., Instructor in Physiology, Johns Hopkins University; Martin H. Fischer, M.D., Associate in Physiology, University of Chicago; Arthur W. Greeley, A.M., Assistant in Physiology, University of Chicago; E. Mark Houghton, Ph.C., M.D., Lecturer on Experimental Pharmacology in the Detroit College of Medicine; H. S. Jennings, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan; Waldemar Koch, Ph.D., Assistant in Pharmacology, University of Chicago; David J. Lingle, Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology, University of Chicago; Elias P. Lyon, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago; E. Lindon Mellus, M.D., Baltimore; George B. Wallace, M.D., Instructor in Pharmacology, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. The Council for the past year was reelected, viz., Professors R. H. Chittenden, W. H. Howell, Frederic S. Lee, W. P. Lombard and W. T. Porter. The Council subsequently reelected as president Professor Chittenden, and as secretary and treasurer Professor Lee.

The scientific program was an unusually full one, thirty-two papers being presented. A considerable number of demonstrations, especially of new apparatus, were also made. Only a very brief outline of the program can be indicated here.

The Relation of Blood-plates to the Increase in the Number of Red Corpuscles at High Altitudes: Professor G. T. KEMP, University of Illinois.

The red corpuscles and the blood-plates were counted at Paris, and found to number, respectively, 4,800,000 and 457,000 per cubic millimeter. Seventy-two hours later,